

was that of a stubborn and grasping prince, resolved to be lord of his own. In 1114, as lord of Calabria, he deposed an Archbishop of Cosenza.

This drew a letter from the Pope in October, 1117, who complained of clerics being tried by lay judges and bishops being summoned to synods by pretence of the Legatine power; he therefore limited the lay legateship of Sicily conferred on Roger I. Pascal declared that the Count must put into execution the commissions of the Legate a *latere* who might be sent by the Curia. This implied the sending of a Legate, and the letter also laid it down that a layman could not summon bishops to a synod.

We have conceded to thee, as successor to the Count Roger, the power of a Legate, on this condition however that when a *Legatus a, latere* is sent by us to your dominions, and intended to serve as our deputy, the matters with which he is charged shall be put into effect by your zeal.^r

The beginnings of Roger's dealings with Rome were an augury of the strained relations of the whole reign. From the first he was suspect for his toleration of Moslems, and his encouragement and organisation of the Greek churches. The Roman Curia saw the potential

danger of the
union of Sicily and Southern Italy; its
policy was
to maintain the separation of Sicily from
the main-
land, and prevent the duchy of Apulia
becoming

¹ See Caspar, *Die Legatengewalt*, op. tit., p. 200.